

WITNESS NAME: Walker, Donald																			
DEPOSITION DATE: 1/10/2019																			
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Page/Line Begin		Page/Line End		Objections		Replies to Objections		Page/Line Begin		Page/Line End		Objections		Replies to Objections					
15	10	15	21			n/a		17	20	18	8			19	5	19	10		n/a
16	11	16	18			n/a		18	10	19	4	Answer at 19:2-4 is non-responsive to question asked	The answer is responsive.	159	19	159	24		n/a
16	22	17	4			n/a		21	15	21	18	Relevance	Plaintiffs affirmatively designated testimony regarding responsibility for Six Sigma at 21:14. This completeness designation is relevant given that designation.	199	25	200	5	Designation covers only an attorney question which was withdrawn without an answer, making the designation improper attorney narrative.	This designation is the question which is continued at 200:8, and answered at 200:9-10, all of which is now designated. This designation provides context and completeness to the question and answer (at 200:8-10) which confirms that this is the witness's slide.
17	14	17	19			n/a		45	5	45	6			236	10	236	14		n/a
19	11	20	14			n/a		45	8	45	10			236	18	236	21		n/a
20	16	20	20			n/a		52	15	52	17			336	11	336	16		n/a
20	25	21	4			n/a		52	19	52	21			336	19	337	2		n/a
21	10	21	14			n/a		53	9	53	15			347	8	347	10	Misstates the terms of the 2017 settlement agreement, which the Court has introduced into evidence and can evaluate directly. Lacks foundation, as the witness testifies that he had retired prior to that settlement agreement being signed.	The operative fact of the 2017 settlement (i.e., that McKesson's fine was \$150 million) is in evidence and is accurately stated in the question. See P-42554 (2017 settlement); 5/24/2021 Trial Tr. at 107:18-109:3. As such, the foundation for the question has been established. Also, the witness confirmed that he was knowledgeable about the settlement. See Dep. at 347:17 ("I understand that McKesson paid \$150 million."). Additionally, as McKesson's Senior VP of Distribution in charge of regulatory affairs from 2005-2015 (which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances), the witness had the required background, experience and job responsibilities to warrant the questioning. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. Moreover, the questioning at issue did not require the witness to be intimately familiar with the settlement, but rather only the overall amount of the fine (which the witness testified he knew). Further, any alleged misstatement can be properly considered, accounted for, and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.
21	22	22	9			n/a		53	17	53	20			347	14	347	17	Please see objection above.	Same response as above.
38	5	38	9			n/a		57	24	58	5			365	12	365	22		n/a
38	11	38	14			n/a		75	20	76	1			366	11	366	21		n/a
40	5	40	9			n/a		76	8	76	16			406	21	407	3		n/a
40	15	40	22			n/a		76	19	76	25			411	25	412	3		n/a
40	24	41	8	Exhibit is hearsay and contains hearsay-within-hearsay. As an internal DEA memo, exhibit cannot have provided notice to McKesson. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to internet pharmacies in Florida.	The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8). Hearsay is also not applicable because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, systemic problems with McKesson policies, McKesson's need to "review in-depth the purchasing patterns and quantities of their customers", diversion, oversupply to customers, etc.). With respect to notice, it was established that this document was sent to McKesson. In fact, the witness confirmed his knowledge and receipt of the document, and that it came from his own files. See 1/10/2019 D. Walker deposition ("Dep.") at 41:5-8. McKesson further confirmed receipt by stipulating that this exhibit could be introduced "without the use of a sponsoring witness at trial". See ECF No. 1166 at 1, and 5 (MCKMDL00496859, 9th row from bottom). Additionally, the objection to use of this document is an objection to form which was not made during the deposition, and is thus waived. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23. McKesson's notice, knowledge, understanding and/or state of mind regarding these matters (e.g., systemic issues with its nationwide policies/procedures, systemic oversupply of opioids to customers, the national regulations, DEA's interpretation/enforcement, etc.), apply to Cabell/Huntington. The witness himself testified to same. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").			79	17	79	19			412	6	413	7	Relevance - Geographic scope (relates to a Florida pharmacy in 2006)	This Court has already ruled that Defendants' conduct outside of Cabell/Huntington "is generally relevant to Defendants' conduct within the Track [Two] Counties." See ECF 1297, at 10. In fact, the Court has previously overruled this out-of-state relevance/geographic scope objection, and has done so relative to Florida. See e.g., 5/24/2021 Trial Tr. at 83:8-84:14; 6/7/2021 Trial Tr. at 203:16-22; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Additionally, issues with McKesson's policies/procedures applied nationally, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").
41	15	42	22	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.	Same as above. Also, while the witness may not have been at the meeting, it was established that this document was sent to McKesson, and the witness confirmed his knowledge and receipt of the document (including that it came from his own files). See Dep. at 41:5-8. Further, the questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided in this document that he previously received and reviewed. Additionally, the objection to the questioning on alleged hearsay is an objection to form which was not made during the deposition, and is thus waived.			79	21	79	24			415	18	415	21	Relevance - Geographic scope (relates to a Florida pharmacy in 2006)	Same response as above.
42	25	43	10		n/a			81	2	81	6	Improper and incomplete designation; no question and answer designated	Plaintiffs designated testimony before and after this designation. The designation is intended to make clear that the witnesses' prior answer was interrupted by counsel, so as to provide context for the incomplete response designated by plaintiffs.	415	23	418	11		n/a

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44	11	44	24	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo. Additional Objection to 44:21-24 - Calls for speculation.		82	20	82	25	Answer is non-responsive to question asked		420	11	420	13	Argumentative; improper attorney narrative.	The objections to argument and improper narrative are objections to form which were not made during the deposition, and are thus waived. Moreover, the question identifies the exhibit (Dep. Exh. 730) which was presented to the witness directly in response to the witness's statement that McKesson was "diligent in executing against the program". See Dep. at 420:8-9. And, the question tracked the witness's same verbage.
45	2	45	4	Calls for speculation. Witness responds at 45:8-10 that he does not know the meaning of DEA's phrase in an internal DEA memo.		83	21	83	24			420	21	421	9		n/a
45	25	47	15	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		84	1	84	2			421	11	422	15	Relevance - Geographic scope (relates to an audit of the Delran, NJ facility, which does not service West Virginia customers.)	This Court has already ruled that Defendants' conduct outside of Cabell/Huntington "is generally relevant to Defendants' conduct within the Track [Two] Counties." See ECF 1297, at 10. In fact, the Court has previously overruled this out-of-state relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g. , 5/24/2021 Trial Tr. at 83:8-84:14; 6/7/2021 Trial Tr. at 203:16-22; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Additionally, issues with McKesson's policies/procedures applied nationally, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").
47	18	48	12	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		84	4	84	7			423	1	424	21	Relevance - Geographic scope (relates to audits of distribution centers in Pennsylvania and Texas, which do not service Huntington-Cabell).	Same response as above.
48	15	48	19	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		84	10	84	10			424	23	425	7		n/a
48	21	48	22	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		84	12	84	13			425	12	425	17		n/a
48	24	48	25	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		102	7	102	13			425	25	426	15	Assumes facts not in evidence; lacks foundation.	These are objections to form which were not made during the deposition, and are thus waived. Moreover, the operative facts at issue were already established. The witness himself testified extensively that he (and other McKesson representatives) met with and gave a presentation to the DEA in 2008. See e.g., Dep. at 396:7-400:4. Also, other exhibits and testimony establish that McKesson: gave customers threshold increases based on Thanksgiving, gave 30% threshold increases to over 200 stores for various national accounts (including CVS), gave threshold increases with a 1-day turnaround. See 8/17/2018 D. Gustin deposition (Gustin Dep.) at 405:3-407:2, 412:3-24. See also , Gustin Dep. Exh. 639 (P-42516), Gustin Dep. Exh. 634 (P-42626).
49	2	49	3	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		104	2	104	7	Subsequent answer is non-responsive to question asked	Answer is responsive.	426	21	426	25	Assumes facts not in evidence; lacks foundation.	Same response as above, with the exception of waiver of objections.

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49	12	49	14	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		Same response as above.		104	9	104	12	Answer is non-responsive to question asked		Answer is responsive.		427	3	427	15	Assumes facts not in evidence; lacks foundation.		Same response as above, with the exception of waiver of objections.	
49	16	49	17	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		Same response as above.		104	23	104	25					427	17	427	18	Assumes facts not in evidence; lacks foundation.		Same response as above, with the exception of waiver of objections.	
49	19	49	22	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		Same response as above.		105	2	105	5					432	20	433	4	Misstates the terms of the 2017 settlement agreement, which the Court has introduced into evidence and can evaluate directly. Lacks foundation, as the witness testifies that he had retired prior to that settlement agreement being signed.		The operative facts of the 2017 settlement (i.e., that McKesson's fine was \$150 million, and that it covered conduct from 2009-2017) is in evidence and is accurately stated in the question. See P-42554 (2017 settlement); 5/24/2021 Trial Tr. at 107:18-109:3. As such, the foundation for the question has been established. Also, the witness confirmed that he was knowledgeable about the settlement. See Dep. at 347:17 ("I understand that McKesson paid \$150 million."). Additionally, as McKesson's Senior VP of Distribution in charge of regulatory affairs from 2005-2015 (which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances), the witness had the required background, experience and job responsibilities to warrant the questioning. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. Moreover, the questioning at issue did not require the witness to be intimately familiar with the settlement, but rather only the overall amount of the fine (which the witness testified he knew) and general time period covered (which was public knowledge). Further, any alleged misstatement can be properly considered, accounted for, and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.	
49	24	49	25	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo.		Same response as above.		109	6	109	10					433	7	433	7	Misstates the terms of the 2017 settlement agreement, which the Court has introduced into evidence and can evaluate directly. Lacks foundation, as the witness testifies that he had retired prior to that settlement agreement being signed.		Same response as above.	
50	2	50	17	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not be on notice by an internal DEA memo. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies.		The objection to questioning using alleged hearsay is an objection to form which was not made during the deposition for this designation, and is thus waived relative to same. Moreover, the hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8). Hearsay is also not applicable because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, McKesson's need to "review in-depth the purchasing patterns and quantities of their customers", diversion, etc.). With respect to notice, it was established that this document was sent to McKesson. In fact, the witness confirmed his knowledge and receipt of the document, and that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 41:5-8. McKesson further confirmed receipt by stipulating that this exhibit could be introduced "without the use of a sponsoring witness at trial". See ECF No. 1166 at 1, and 5 (MCKMDL00496859, 9th row from bottom). The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided in this document that he previously received and reviewed. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23. McKesson's notice, knowledge, understanding and/or state of mind regarding these matters (e.g., systemic issues with its nationwide policies/procedures, systemic oversupply of opioids to customers, the national regulations, DEA's interpretation/enforcement, etc.), apply to Cabell/Huntington. The witness himself testified to same. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		109	12	109	15					433	10	433	15	Misstates the terms of the 2017 settlement agreement, which the Court has introduced into evidence and can evaluate directly. Lacks foundation, as the witness testifies that he had retired prior to that settlement agreement being signed.		Same response as above.	
50	24	51	7	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies.		With the exception of the objection waiver argument, same response as above.		110	2	110	5	Subsequent answer is non-responsive to question asked		Answer is responsive.		435	15	435	21	Misstates the terms of the 2017 settlement agreement, which the Court has introduced into evidence and can evaluate directly. Lacks foundation, as the witness testifies that he had retired prior to that settlement agreement being signed.		Same response as above.	

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51	9	52	11	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies.		The objection to questioning using alleged hearsay is an objection to form which was not made during the deposition for most of the designation (51:15-52:11), and is thus waived relative to same. Moreover, the hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8). Hearsay is also not applicable because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, McKesson's need to "review in-depth the purchasing patterns and quantities of their customers", diversion, etc.). With respect to notice, it was established that this document was sent to McKesson. In fact, the witness confirmed his knowledge and receipt of the document, and that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 41:5-8. McKesson further confirmed receipt by stipulating that this exhibit could be introduced "without the use of a sponsoring witness at trial". See ECF No. 1166 at 1, and 5 (MCKMDL00496859, 9th row from bottom). The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided in this document that he previously received and reviewed. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23. McKesson's notice, knowledge, understanding and/or state of mind regarding these matters (e.g., systemic issues with its nationwide policies/procedures, systemic oversupply of opioids to customers, the national regulations, DEA's interpretation/enforcement, etc.), apply to Cabell/Huntington. The witness himself testified to same. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		110	7	110	11	Answer is non-responsive to question asked		Answer is responsive.		435	23	435	25	Misstates the terms of the 2017 settlement agreement, which the Court has introduced into evidence and can evaluate directly. Lacks foundation, as the witness testifies that he had retired prior to that settlement agreement being signed.		Same response as above.	
54	11	54	16	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies.		With the exception of the objection waiver argument, same response as above.		127	16	127	19	Subsequent answer is non-responsive to question asked		Answer is responsive.									
54	18	55	2	Objection to questioning on and reading into the record hearsay from an internal DEA memo and asking witness to agree with the truth. Witness confirms at 51:9-13 that he did not attend the meeting, and McKesson could not have be on notice of an internal DEA memo. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies.		The objection to questioning using alleged hearsay is an objection to form which was not made during the deposition for a portion of the designation (54:21-55:2), and is thus waived relative to same. Moreover, the hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8). Hearsay is also not applicable because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, McKesson's need to "review in-depth the purchasing patterns and quantities of their customers", diversion, etc.). With respect to notice, it was established that this document was sent to McKesson. In fact, the witness confirmed his knowledge and receipt of the document, and that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 41:5-8. McKesson further confirmed receipt by stipulating that this exhibit could be introduced "without the use of a sponsoring witness at trial". See ECF No. 1166 at 1, and 5 (MCKMDL00496859, 9th row from bottom). The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided in this document that he previously received and reviewed. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23. McKesson's notice, knowledge, understanding and/or state of mind regarding these matters (e.g., systemic issues with its nationwide policies/procedures, systemic oversupply of opioids to customers, the national regulations, DEA's interpretation or enforcement, etc.), apply to Cabell/Huntington. The witness himself testified to same. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		127	22	128	2	Answer is non-responsive to question asked		Answer is responsive.									
55	6	55	11			n/a		131	12	131	17	Subsequent answer is non-responsive to question asked		Answer is responsive.									
55	14	57	7	Exhibit is hearsay that cannot be offered for truth (McKesson does not object that the memo can show notice as, unlike the last exhibit, it was sent to McKesson) and contains hearsay-within-hearsay. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		The Court has already overruled the hearsay and geographic scope objections, and the exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents (e.g., Mr. Hilliard). Hearsay is also not supported because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, systemic deficiencies with McKesson's suspicious order monitoring and reporting, diversion, etc.). The witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23. McKesson's notice, knowledge, understanding and/or state of mind regarding these matters (e.g., systemic issues with its nationwide policies/procedures, systemic oversupply of opioids to customers, applicable national regulations, DEA's interpretation/enforcement, etc.), apply to Cabell/Huntington. The witness himself testified to same. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		131	19	131	21	Answer is non-responsive to question asked		Answer is responsive.									
57	10	57	23			n/a		142	17	142	24												

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58	6	59	8	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		The Court has already overruled the hearsay and geographic scope objections, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents (e.g., Mr. Hilliard). Hearsay is also not supported because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, systemic deficiencies with McKesson's suspicious order monitoring and reporting, diversion, etc.). The witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15. The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided during the meeting he attended and/or from this document that he previously received and reviewed. Moreover, the Court previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		143	8	143	25						
59	11	59	16	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		148	24	149	2						
59	20	60	6	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		149	5	149	7						
60	21	62	17	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		157	19	158	6						
63	2	64	18	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		159	7	159	11						
64	25	65	3	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		159	13	159	17						
65	5	65	6	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		161	3	161	7						
65	16	66	11	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		161	10	161	21						
66	13	67	2	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		161	24	162	7						
67	4	67	12	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		162	10	162	16	Answer is non-responsive to question asked		Answer is responsive.			
67	14	67	23			n/a		187	17	187	25	Improper Designation; Comments by witness are not in response to any question		Answer is responsive.			
68	2	69	8	Relevance/geographic scope as questioning relates to pharmacies in Florida in 2006. Additional objection to 69:4-8: Argumentative, compound, assumes facts not in evidence and misstates document insofar as it purports to reference McKesson's 2008 settlement agreement, which contains hearsay allegations, no admission of fault, and did not result in the suspension of six distribution licenses.		The Court previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country."). As for the objection relative to 69:4-8, facts are not assumed and the questioning is not argumentative. The 2008 settlement agreement (which was signed by the witness for McKesson) is admitted into evidence and outlines McKesson's fine as well as the basis for same. See Ex. P-23733; Trial Tr., May 24, 2021, at 82:8-88:10. The questioning did not assert that McKesson admitted fault, and while there is some minor inaccuracy with the summary outlined from the questioning (McKesson did not have 6 distribution center licenses suspended but did have multiple suspensions), the witness was given a full opportunity to respond, which he did. Moreover, the minor issues with the question can be properly considered, accounted for and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.		199	12	199	13						



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Page/Line Begin		Page/Line End		Objections		Replies to Objections		Page/Line Begin		Page/Line End		Objections		Replies to Objections	
69	10	69	20	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	The Court has already overruled the hearsay and geographic scope objections, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents (e.g., Mr. Hilliard). Hearsay is also not supported because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, systemic deficiencies with McKesson's suspicious order monitoring and reporting, diversion, etc.). The witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15. The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided during the meeting he attended and/or from this document that he previously received and reviewed. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").	199	16	199	23						
69	23	70	3	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.	218	4	218	9						
70	5	70	20	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006. Assumes facts and misstates the document insofar as it purports to describe McKesson's 2008 settlement agreement, which contains no admission of liability.	Same response as above. Also, for the assuming facts and misstating document objections, the 2008 settlement agreement (which was signed by the witness for McKesson) is admitted into evidence and outlines McKesson's fine as well as the basis for same. See Ex. P-23733; Trial Tr., May 24, 2021, at 82:8-88:10. The questioning did not assert that McKesson admitted fault, and otherwise accurately represents the settlement agreement. Moreover, even if there were any issues with the question, they are minor at most and can be properly considered, accounted for and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.	218	12	218	18						
70	22	71	6	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006. Additional objection 71:2-6: Counsel asked question that is never answered; counsel's question alone is not evidence.	The Court has already overruled the hearsay and geographic scope objections, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents. Hearsay is also not supported because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied, and the witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15. The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided during the meeting he attended and/or from this document that he previously received and reviewed. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court previously overruled this relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country."). As for the objection regarding the question at 71:2-6, it is actually part of and continued with the question at 71:9-10 (which was necessary as it was bisected by McKesson's objection). Moreover, the witness had the benefit of hearing the entire question (71:2-6 and 71:9-10) and provided his answer in response to same, and the designation is needed for context and thoroughness.	223	19	223	21						
71	9	71	19	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	The Court has already overruled the hearsay and geographic scope objections, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents (e.g., Mr. Hilliard). Hearsay is also not supported because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind). The witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15. The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided during the meeting he attended and/or from this document that he previously received and reviewed. This Court previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").	223	25	223	25						
71	22	72	5	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.	224	2	224	10	Answer is non-responsive to question asked	Answer is responsive.				
72	7	72	13	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.	225	9	225	16						

WITNESS NAME: Walker, Donald																									
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72	17	72	18	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		The Court has already overruled the hearsay and geographic scope objections, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents. Hearsay is also not supported because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind), and the witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15. The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided during the meeting he attended and/or from this document that he previously received and reviewed. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		229	6	229	8	Improper Completeness Designation; Subsequent answer is non-responsive to question asked		Designation completes the testimony that plaintiffs designated affirmatively at page 227 regarding McKesson's relationship with Retail National Account pharmacies. Answer is responsive.											
73	5	74	3	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006. Calls for a legal conclusion.		Same response as above. Also, the objection to legal conclusion is not supported. Regulatory obligations are not legal conclusions. The witness testified that McKesson was required "to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations in the handling and distribution of controlled substances". See Dep. at 73:14-20. The questioning followed-up on this testimony in relation to McKesson's actions. Moreover, it was the witness's job to make such determinations. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9.		229	11	229	15	Improper completeness designation; Answer is non-responsive to question asked		Designation completes the testimony that plaintiffs designated affirmatively at page 227 regarding McKesson's relationship with Retail National Account pharmacies. Answer is responsive.											
74	6	74	15	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006. Calls for a legal conclusion.		Same response as provided for both 72:18-19 and 73:5-74:3.		234	22	235	2														
74	18	74	18	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006. Calls for a legal conclusion. Argumentative. Asked and answered.		Same response as provided for both 72:18-19 and 73:5-74:3. Also, relative to the asked and answered and argumentative objections, the witness was not fully responsive with his prior answers and further questioning was required for clarification. Moreover, the witness was given the opportunity to confirm his testimony and he did, with a further explanation. In fact, the witness's answer helped explain how he viewed McKesson's conduct in question. To the extent any alleged issues exist with the question/answer, the Court can properly consider, account for, and/or weigh same in this bench trial.		235	5	235	5														
74	21	74	22	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006. Calls for a legal conclusion. Argumentative. Asked and answered.		Same response as above.		235	7	235	21														
74	24	75	13	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		The Court has already overruled the hearsay and geographic scope objections, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents. Hearsay is also not supported because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind), and the witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15. The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided during the meeting he attended and/or from this document that he previously received and reviewed. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		236	4	236	8														
75	16	75	16	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		302	10	302	11	Improper Completeness Designation; no designated testimony from plaintiff within 40 pages of this designation		Designation is of questions asked by plaintiffs' attorney and completes the attorney's questioning regarding the evolution of McKesson's suspicious order monitoring programs, which occurs throughout the seven hour deposition. Plaintiffs make no substantive, evidentiary objection to this testimony, so it can be properly considered by the court whether termed a "completeness" or a "counter" designation.											

WITNESS NAME: Walker, Donald DEPOSITION DATE: 1/10/2019													
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75	18	75	19	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Lacks relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.	302	12	302	21	Improper Completeness Designation; no designated testimony from plaintiff within 40 pages of this designation		Designation is of questions asked by plaintiffs' attorney and completes the attorney's questioning regarding the evolution of McKesson's suspicious order monitoring programs, which occurs throughout the seven hour deposition. Plaintiffs make no substantive, evidentiary objection to this testimony, so it can be properly considered by the court whether termed a "completeness" or a "counter" designation.	
76	2	76	7	Questioning seeks to offer hearsay statements in document for their truth. Assumes facts not in evidence regarding the basis of McKesson's settlement agreement; which does not contain any admission of liability.	Same response as above. Also, the assuming facts objection is not supported. The 2008 settlement agreement (which was signed by the witness o/b/o McKesson) is admitted into evidence and outlines its terms as well as its basis. See Ex. P-23733; Trial Tr., May 24, 2021, at 82:8-88:10. As shown, the questioning accurately represents the settlement agreement, and did not assert that McKesson admitted liability. Moreover, even if any alleged minor issues with the question existed, they could be properly considered, accounted for and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.	302	25	303	6	Improper Completeness Designation; no designated testimony from plaintiff within 40 pages of this designation		Designation is of questions asked by plaintiffs' attorney and completes the attorney's questioning regarding the evolution of McKesson's suspicious order monitoring programs, which occurs throughout the seven hour deposition. Plaintiffs make no substantive, evidentiary objection to this testimony, so it can be properly considered by the court whether termed a "completeness" or a "counter" designation.	
77	25	78	19	Hearsay within hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth as to the exhibit being read from. McKesson does not object to questioning for the limited purpose of notice as to what the DEA said, given that Mr. Walker was present and heard the statement.	The Court has already overruled the hearsay objection, and the exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents. Plaintiffs also agree that the question/answer at issue is admissible to prove notice. The witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15.	303	9	303	10	Improper Completeness Designation; no designated testimony from plaintiff within 40 pages of this designation		Designation is of questions asked by plaintiffs' attorney and completes the attorney's questioning regarding the evolution of McKesson's suspicious order monitoring programs, which occurs throughout the seven hour deposition. Plaintiffs make no substantive, evidentiary objection to this testimony, so it can be properly considered by the court whether termed a "completeness" or a "counter" designation.	
78	21	79	10	Hearsay within hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth as to the exhibit being read from. McKesson does not object to questioning for the limited purpose of notice as to what the DEA said, given that Mr. Walker was present and heard the statement. Additional objection 79:7-10: Counsel asks question but does not allow witness to answer; designation of question alone constitutes improper narrative.	Same response as above. As for the objection to 79:7-10, the question at 79:13 is actually part of and continued with the question at 79:7-10 (which was bisected by McKesson's objection). Further, the witness had the benefit of hearing the entire question (79:7-10 and 79:13), and in fact provided his answer at 79:15-16, directly after the questioning at issue. Also, the question is not an improper narrative, but rather provided proper context and/or background for the witness. Moreover, to the extent than any alleged issue with the question exists, the Court can properly consider, account for, and/or weigh same in this bench trial.	303	12	303	15	Improper Completeness Designation; no designated testimony from plaintiff within 40 pages of this designation		Designation is of questions asked by plaintiffs' attorney and completes the attorney's questioning regarding the evolution of McKesson's suspicious order monitoring programs, which occurs throughout the seven hour deposition. Plaintiffs make no substantive, evidentiary objection to this testimony, so it can be properly considered by the court whether termed a "completeness" or a "counter" designation.	
79	13	79	13	Hearsay within hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth as to the exhibit being read from. McKesson does not object to questioning for the limited purpose of notice as to what the DEA said, given that Mr. Walker was present and heard the statement.	The Court has already overruled the hearsay objection, and the exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents. Plaintiffs also agree that the question/answer at issue is admissible to prove notice. The witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15.	335	19	336	10				
79	15	79	16	Hearsay within hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth as to the exhibit being read from. McKesson does not object to questioning for the limited purpose of notice as to what the DEA said, given that Mr. Walker was present and heard the statement.	Same response as above.	337	3	337	7				



WITNESS NAME: Walker, Donald																							
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80	2	80	22	Hearsay within hearsay. The DEA's statement purporting to repeat McKesson's statement is hearsay not within an exception and cannot be offered for the truth. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above. As for the relevance/geographic scope objection, this Court has already ruled that Defendants' conduct outside of Cabell/Huntington "is generally relevant to Defendants' conduct within the Track [Two] Counties." See ECF 1297, at 10. The information at issue is consistent with same. Moreover, the Court has previously overruled this Florida relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). McKesson's notice, knowledge, understanding and/or state of mind regarding these matters (e.g., systemic issues with its nationwide policies/procedures, systemic oversupply of opioids to customers, applicable national regulations, DEA's interpretation/enforcement, etc.), apply to Cabell/Huntington, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		337	11	337	11												
80	24	81	1	Counsel asks question but does not allow witness to respond, instead reformulating question after objection. As such, such that the designation constitutes only improper narrative by counsel without a response.		The improper narrative objection is not supported. The witness was allowed to respond and the witness answered, as shown by this designation. The questioner thought the witness was finished and started to probe further. When the objection was made to allow additional witness testimony relative to the question, it was re-asked in a slightly different manner. In fact, the witness's answer at 81:13-14 is fully consistent with this designation.		337	16	337	24												
81	8	81	20			n/a		342	18	342	24												
81	22	82	19	Hearsay within hearsay. The DEA's statement purporting to repeat McKesson's statement is hearsay not within an exception and cannot be offered for the truth. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		The Court has already overruled the hearsay and geographic scope objections, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The hearsay objection is not supported as this is an exception pursuant to FRE 803(8), as well as FRE 801(d)(2)(c) and/or FRE 801(d)(2)(D) relative to statements made by McKesson employees/agents. Hearsay is also not supported because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind), and the witness confirmed his attendance at the meeting in question as well as knowledge and receipt of the document, including that it came from his own files. See Dep. at 55:3-11, 56:4-15. The questioning seeks the witness's understanding and/or perspective of the information and notice provided during the meeting he attended and/or from this document that he previously received and reviewed. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		343	3	343	3												
83	1	83	20	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		The objections to assumption/misstatement of facts and speculation are objections to form which were not made during the deposition, and are thus waived. Moreover, these facts are accurate, are established in the record, and are not hearsay. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 17:24-18:18, 20:7-12 (in 2006, "failure to monitor generic drugs was a systemic failure at McKesson"). In fact, the objection confuses ARCOS data/reporting with suspicious order reporting (which is very different). See e.g., 6/7/2021 Trial Tr. at 228:2-5, 229:24-230:12, 231:4-20. The Court has already overruled the hearsay objection, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. Also regarding speculation, the witness had the background, knowledge and job responsibilities to answer the question. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. The witness actually remembered the overall issue in question. See Dep. at 85:9-10 ("I do recall we had an issue with our system at the time. But I don't recall the specifics of that."). Moreover, to the extent the witness did not recall specifics, it goes to competence and/or credibility, and shows further problems with McKesson's order monitoring, particularly since its VP of Distribution did not recall and/or was not aware of the specifics of the deficiency or problem at issue. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		343	5	343	14	Answer is non-responsive to question asked	Answer is responsive.										

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84	14	84	19	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.				Same response as above.				347	3	347	7	Answer is provided without any question pending		The designation includes an attorney statement, to which the witness properly responds and provides an explanation of the topic discussed.									
84	21	85	6	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.				Same response as above.				351	19	352	13												
85	8	85	15	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.				Same response as above.				352	15	352	22												
85	18	85	18	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.				Same response as above.				353	15	353	18												

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85	20	86	3	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006. Calls for a legal conclusion.		Same response as above.		353	21	354	4	Answer is non-responsive to question asked			
86	5	86	16	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum. Relevance/geographic scope - relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		357	10	359	1				
86	19	86	21	Calls for a legal conclusion.		The objection to legal conclusion is not supported. Regulatory obligations are not legal conclusions. Also, the witness testified that McKesson was required "to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations in the handling and distribution of controlled substances". See Dep. at 73:14-20. And, it was the witness's job to ensure compliance with the CSA. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. The questioning properly addresses the witness's/McKesson's understanding.		359	18	365	11				
87	15	87	16	Assumes facts based only on a hearsay statement; calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum. Calls for a legal conclusion.		The objections to assumption of facts and speculation are objections to form which were not made during the deposition, and are thus waived. Moreover, these facts are accurate, are established in the record, and are not hearsay. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 17:24-18:18, 20:7-12 (in 2006, "failure to monitor generic drugs was a systemic failure at McKesson"). The Court has already overruled the hearsay objection, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. Also regarding speculation, the witness had the background, knowledge and job responsibilities to answer the question. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. The witness actually remembered the overall issue in question. See Dep. at 85:9-10 ("I do recall we had an issue with our system at the time. But I don't recall the specifics of that."). Moreover, to the extent the witness did not recall specifics, it goes to competence and/or credibility, and shows further problems with McKesson's order monitoring, particularly since its VP of Distribution did not recall and/or was not aware of the specifics of the deficiency or problem at issue. Same response as above relative to the objection to legal conclusion.		365	23	366	10				
88	4	88	14			n/a		366	22	368	12	Relevance and Improper Character Evidence at 366:22-367:14		Testimony relates to actions taken by McKesson after the DEA communicated new guidance and expectations. This testimony is centrally relevant to issues in this case regarding McKesson evolution of its suspicious order monitoring program, and is not "character evidence" about they company, but instead describes specific actions taken.	

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88	16	89	3	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum.	The objections to assumption/misstatement of facts and speculation are objections to form which were not made during the deposition for 88:20-89:3, and are thus waived relative to same. Moreover, the underlying facts are accurate, are established in the record, and are not hearsay. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 17:24-18:18, 20:7-12 (in 2006, "failure to monitor generic drugs was a systemic failure at McKesson"). In fact, the objection confuses ARCOS data/reporting with suspicious order reporting (which is very different). See e.g., 6/7/2021 Trial Tr. at 228:2-5, 229:24-230:12, 231:4-20. The Court has already overruled the hearsay objection, and the underlying exhibit has been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. The witness was clearly not speculating regarding McKesson having a nationwide system. See Dep. at 89:1-3. Also regarding speculation, the witness had the background, knowledge and job responsibilities to answer the question. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. The witness actually remembered the overall issue in question. See Dep. at 85:9-10 ("I do recall we had an issue with our system at the time. But I don't recall the specifics of that."). Moreover, to the extent the witness did not recall specifics, it goes to competence and/or credibility, and shows further problems with McKesson's order monitoring, particularly since its VP of Distribution did not recall and/or was not aware of the specifics of the deficiency or problem at issue. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		368	13	368	21						
89	7	89	13	Assumes facts based only on a hearsay statement; calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum.	Same response as above.		369	8	371	7	Hearsay; Incomplete	McKesson has added the designation of the exhibit to correct this objection. Communication to the DEA is not hearsay under 803(6) as a McKesson business record, but has also been previously admitted by the court for purposes of effect on the recipient (DEA) and notice to the speaker (MCK), and can be admitted on that basis here again. See Trial Tr. (May 8, 2021) at 220:3-7, 223:12-224:8.				
89	16	89	18	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney subsequently has witness confirm that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was in fact reporting generic hydrocodone volumes through ARCOS -- contrary to the hearsay statement in DEA's memo -- so as to allow the DEA to analyze those quantities (see 101:24-102:16). Calls for speculation. Witness testified at 85:8-10 and 85:20-22 that he does not recall any specifics of the situation the DEA purports to describe in its memorandum.	Same response as above.		371	21	371	24	Hearsay	Please see above, already admitted by the Court for a non-hearsay purpose.				
98	14	98	24	Assumes facts based only on a hearsay statement; vague; argumentative.	Same response as above relative to assuming facts and hearsay objections. As to the vagueness and argumentative objections, these are objections to form which were not made during the deposition for 98:14-19, and thus are waived relative to same. Moreover, the questioning is not vague or argumentative, as the factual predicate was established and provided with the question, which included a time-period. And, the witness's answer shows that he was able to understand and fully respond. Further, to the extent any alleged vagueness or argumentative issues exist with the question/answer, the Court can properly consider, account for, and/or weigh same in this bench trial.		372	1	373	24	Hearsay; Lack of Foundation	Please see above, already admitted by the Court for a non-hearsay purpose. Witness, Donald Walker, was in charge of McKesson's regulatory affairs program at the time the letter was written and was involved in responding to the DEA's comments and guidance through the development of McKesson's new suspicious order monitoring programs in 2007 and 2008.				
99	2	100	5	Lack of personal knowledge (witness testifies at 100:15-18 that he has never seen the document and doesn't understand its numbers); hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth; lack of relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as provided for both 88:16-89:3 and 98:14-24 relative to the hearsay and geographic scope objections. This designation at 99:2-5 is the answer for the above question at 98:20-24 and 99:2. The lack of personal knowledge objection was not made during the deposition for 99:6-100:3, and is thus waived relative to same.		374	2	375	19						

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100	12	100	13	Lack of personal knowledge (witness testifies at 100:15-18 that he has never seen the document and doesn't understand its numbers); hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth; lack of relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	The witness had the background, knowledge and job responsibilities sufficient to answer the question. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. Moreover, to the extent the witness did not recall or understand, it goes to competence and/or credibility, and shows further problems with McKesson's order monitoring, particularly since its VP of Distribution did not recall, understand and/or was not aware of this significant issue. Further, the questioning can stand as a hypothetical irrespective of any document or personal knowledge, as the point is that McKesson's VP of Distribution believes it is acceptable to ship the amounts of pills as outlined. Hearsay is not supported pursuant to FRE 803(6) and/or FRE 803(8). Hearsay is also not applicable because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, systemic problems with McKesson policies/procedures, diversion, oversupply to customers, etc.).The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").			381	2	382	8							
100	15	100	21	Lack of personal knowledge (witness testifies at 100:15-18 that he has never seen the document and doesn't understand its numbers); hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth (questioning attorney asks witness to "assume [the exhibit] to be true" at 101:2); lack of relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.			383	3	384	2							
100	24	101	8	Lack of personal knowledge (witness testifies at 100:15-18 that he has never seen the document and doesn't understand its numbers); hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth (questioning attorney asks witness to "assume [the exhibit] to be true" at 101:2); lack of relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.			384	7	384	22							
101	11	101	18	Lack of personal knowledge (witness testifies at 100:15-18 that he has never seen the document and doesn't understand its numbers); hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth (questioning attorney asks witness to "assume [the exhibit] to be true" at 101:2); lack of relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.			385	1	385	2							
101	20	102	1	Objection to 101:11-2: Lack of personal knowledge (witness testifies at 100:15-18 that he has never seen the document and doesn't understand its numbers); hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth (questioning attorney asks witness to "assume [the exhibit] to be true" at 101:2); lack of relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.			387	7	387	23							
102	3	102	6		n/a			388	4	392	5							



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102	14	102	20	Objection to 102:17-20: Lack of personal knowledge (witness testifies at 100:15-18 that he has never seen the document and doesn't understand its numbers); hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth (questioning attorney asks witness to "assume [the exhibit] to be true" at 101:2); lack of relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		The witness had the background, knowledge and job responsibilities sufficient to answer the question. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. Moreover, to the extent the witness did not recall or understand, it goes to competence and/or credibility, and shows further problems with McKesson's order monitoring, particularly since its VP of Distribution did not recall, understand and/or was not aware of this significant issue. Further, the questioning can stand as a hypothetical irrespective of any document or personal knowledge, as the point is that McKesson's VP of Distribution believes it is acceptable to ship the amounts of pills as outlined. Hearsay is not supported pursuant to FRE 803(6) and/or FRE 803(8). Hearsay is also not applicable because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as the exhibit/testimony also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, systemic problems with McKesson policies/procedures, diversion, oversupply to customers, etc.).The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		395	8	395	15					
102	23	103	5	Lack of personal knowledge (witness testifies at 100:15-18 that he has never seen the document and doesn't understand its numbers); hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth (questioning attorney asks witness to "assume [the exhibit] to be true" at 101:2); lack of relevance/geographic scope as it relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		Same response as above.		396	7	400	4					
103	9	103	17	Counsel asks question but does not allow witness to respond, instead reformulating question after objection. As such, such that the designation constitutes only improper narrative by counsel without a response.		The question at 103:21 is actually part of and continued with the question at 103:9-17 (which was bisected by McKesson's objection). Further, the witness had the benefit of hearing the entire question (103:9-17 and 103:21), and in fact provided his answer at 103:23-25, directly after the questioning at issue. Also, the question is not an improper narrative, but rather provided proper context and/or background for the witness. Moreover, to the extent than any alleged issue with the question exists, the Court can properly consider, account for, and/or weigh same in this bench trial.		400	23	406	20	Vague; Overbroad; Calls for and Elicited Narrative Testimony (400:23-403:5); Non-Responsive Narrative Testimony at 404:5-23; Vague Overbroad; Calls for and Elicits Narrative Testimony (405:7-406:9)	Witness is being asked questions by his own attorney, so those questions are appropriately open ended and ask for the witness to explain his knowledge regarding communications with the DEA and the evolution of McKesson's Controlled Substance Monitoring Program, to which he properly responds.			
103	21	103	21			n/a		407	4	407	15	Answer from 407:8-15 is non-responsive to question asked; improper narrative				
103	23	104	1			n/a		408	24	410	13	Vague; Overbroad; Calls for and elicits narrative testimony; Improper Character Evidence (409:20-410:11)	Please see above. Answer does not offer "character evidence," but instead testimony regarding McKesson's approach to responding to DEA guidance and attempts to ensure its compliance program met DEA's expectations.			
104	13	104	22	Calls for legal conclusion.		The objection to legal conclusion is not supported. Regulatory obligations are not legal conclusions. Moreover, it was the witness's job to understand the regulations and ensure that McKesson's conduct complied with same. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, and his job (as per his testimony) included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was "complying with regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances". See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. Accordingly, the question requests factual information about what the witness knew and/or understood to be McKesson's regulatory responsibility, including that whether the responsibility went beyond "just making sure that [McKesson was] selling to a licensed pharmacy". See Dep. at 104:18-19.		414	6	414	15	Answer from 414:13-15 is non-responsive to question asked				
105	6	105	8			n/a		414	17	414	25	Answer from 414:17-20 is non-responsive to question asked				

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105	10	105	16	Calls for legal conclusion; assumes facts based only on a hearsay statement as to which witness has already testified he lacks personal knowledge.		The objection to legal conclusion is not supported. Regulatory obligations are not legal conclusions. The witness testified that McKesson was required "to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations in the handling and distribution of controlled substances". See Dep. at 73:14-20. Moreover, it was the witness's job to ensure compliance with the CSA. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. The witness had the background, knowledge and job responsibilities sufficient to answer the question. Moreover, to the extent the witness did not recall or understand, it goes to competence and/or credibility, and shows further problems with McKesson's order monitoring, particularly since its VP of Distribution did not recall, understand and/or was not aware of this significant issue. Hearsay is not applicable pursuant to FRE 803(6) and/or FRE 803(8). Also, in terms of notice and not for truth asserted, FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied. Moreover, the facts are not assumed, and are already established in evidence. See e.g., P-09116 (1/3/2006 DEA-MCK meeting), P-23733 (2008 DEA-MCK settlement). Further, the questioning can stand as a hypothetical irrespective of any document, as the point is that McKesson's VP of Distribution believes it is acceptable to ship the amounts of pills as outlined.		415	4	415	16							
105	19	106	4	Calls for a legal conclusion.		Same response as above relative to legal conclusion objection.		418	12	419	3	Answers Provided are Completely Non-responsive to questions asked						
106	7	106	7	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney has already confirmed earlier in questioning that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was reporting generic hydrocodone totals to the DEA. (see 101:24-102:16)		These facts are accurate, are established in the record, and are not hearsay. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 17:24-18:18, 20:7-12 (in 2006, "failure to monitor generic drugs was a systemic failure at McKesson"). In fact, the objection confuses ARCOS data/reporting with suspicious order reporting (which is very different). See e.g., 6/7/2021 Trial Tr. at 228:2-5, 229:24-230:12, 231:4-20. Hearsay is not applicable pursuant to FRE 803(6) and/or FRE 803(8). Also, in terms of notice and not for truth asserted, FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied. Further, the Court has already overruled the hearsay objection, and an underlying exhibit as well as other related exhibits and testimony have been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. Also, the witness previously recalled the overall issue in question. See Dep. at 85:9-10 ("I do recall we had an issue with our system at the time. But I don't recall the specifics of that."), and the questioning can stand regardless of the exhibit. Additionally, to the extent the witness did not recall specifics, it goes to competence and/or credibility, and shows further problems with McKesson's order monitoring, particularly since its VP of Distribution did not recall and/or was not aware of the specifics of the deficiency or problem at issue. Further, the questioning can stand as a hypothetical irrespective of any document, as the point is that McKesson's VP of Distribution believes it is acceptable to ship the amounts of pills as outlined.		419	13	420	3	Answer provided is completely non-responsive to question asked						
106	9	106	15	Assumes and misstates facts based only on a hearsay statement. Questioning attorney has already confirmed earlier in questioning that DEA analyzed quantity distributed based on ARCOS data, which is provided to the DEA by McKesson, establishing that McKesson was reporting generic hydrocodone totals to the DEA. (see 101:24-102:16). Misstates hearsay allegations in 2008 McKesson settlement agreement, which does not contain any admission of liability.		Same response as above. Also, with respect to the 2008 settlement, that document is admitted in evidence and outlines its terms as well as its basis. See Ex. P-23733; Trial Tr., May 24, 2021, at 82:8-88:10. As shown, the questioning accurately represents the settlement agreement, and did not assert that McKesson admitted liability. Moreover, even if any alleged minor issues with the question existed, they could be properly considered, accounted for and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.		422	12	422	12							
106	19	106	23			n/a		422	18	422	25	Answer is non-responsive to question asked						
110	12	110	21	Assumes facts based only on a hearsay statement; argumentative; lack of relevance/geographic scope as relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.		These facts are accurate, are established in the record, and are not hearsay. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 17:24-18:18, 20:7-12 (in 2006, "failure to monitor generic drugs was a systemic failure at McKesson"). Hearsay is not applicable pursuant to FRE 803(6) and/or FRE 803(8). Also, in terms of notice and not for truth asserted, FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied. Further, the Court has already overruled the hearsay objection, and an underlying exhibit as well as other related exhibits and testimony have been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. Further, the questioning can stand as a hypothetical irrespective of any document, as the point is that McKesson's VP of Distribution believes it is acceptable to ship the amounts of pills as outlined. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").		428	5	428	7							
110	24	111	5			n/a		428	9	428	19	Answer at 428:18-19 is non-responsive to question asked						

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111	7	111	9	Argumentative; asked and answered; assumes facts based only on a hearsay statement; lack of relevance/geographic scope as relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	The question is posed as such because of the witness's partial answer and evasiveness. Also, any alleged argumentative issue with the questioning can be properly considered, accounted for and/or weighed in this bench trial. These facts are not assumed, but rather are established in the record, and are not hearsay. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 17:24-18:18, 20:7-12 (in 2006, "failure to monitor generic drugs was a systemic failure at McKesson"). Hearsay is not applicable pursuant to FRE 803(6) and/or FRE 803(8). Also, in terms of notice and not for truth asserted, FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied. Further, the Court has already overruled the hearsay objection, and an underlying exhibit as well as other related exhibits and testimony have been admitted into evidence. See P-09116; 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 10:3-11:23. Further, the questioning can stand as a hypothetical irrespective of any document, as the point is that McKesson's VP of Distribution believes it is acceptable to ship the amounts of pills as outlined. The geographic scope objection is not supported. The Court has previously overruled this Florida-related relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").			COUNTER DESIGNATIONS FROM MR. WALKER'S 1/30/2020 DEPOSITION TRANSCRIPT											
111	12	111	20	Argumentative; asked and answered; assumes facts based only on a hearsay statement; lack of relevance/geographic scope as relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.			124	22	124	23	This is a deposition taken in a state action (NY). Additionally, it was attended neither by Cabell nor Huntington. First, this deposition is improperly designated and inconsistent with FRCP 32. Separate and apart from this, these statements are hearsay.	Mr. Walker's deposition in the New York state litigation was taken by Mr. Kennedy, in his role as a member of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee, who also represented the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee in this action, including haven taken Mr. Walker's MDL deposition, from which plaintiffs' now designate, and questioning live witnesses during this trial. Moreover, Plaintiffs' requested and received a discovery order in the MDL that required McKesson and all Defendants to make available all deposition transcript in state litigation so that they became part of the MDL discovery record, which is available to the parties in this action.						
111	24	112	6	Argumentative; asked and answered; assumes facts based only on a hearsay statement; lack of relevance/geographic scope as relates to Florida pharmacies in 2006.	Same response as above.			125	4 (beginning with "Just")	132	7	Same as above.	Please see above.						
112	8	113	17	McKesson preserves its objection to the admission of this settlement agreement for the record, but acknowledges the Court's ruling that the agreement is admissible. Objections as to 11:14-17: Misstates the document insofar as it purports to offer hearsay allegations for the truth. Document contains no admission of liability.	The 2008 settlement agreement (which was signed by the witness o/b/o McKesson) is admitted into evidence and outlines its terms as well as its basis. See Ex. P-23733; Trial Tr., May 24, 2021, at 82:8-88:10. As shown, the questioning accurately represents the settlement agreement, and did not assert that McKesson admitted liability. Moreover, even if any alleged minor issues with the questioning existed, they could be properly considered, accounted for and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.			133	16	137	18	Same as above.	Please see above.						
113	19	113	20		n/a			137	21	139	19	Same as above.	Please see above.						
122	14	123	18		n/a			140	23	141	2	Same as above.	Please see above.						
124	13	124	25		n/a			142	19	148	14	Same as above.	Please see above.						
125	23	127	7	Statements from document read into record are hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth. The witness verifies that he was "pulling information from the agreement draft, which were the DEA's allegations." (See 127:9-15). Repeating the DEA's hearsay allegations in order to provide notice of those allegations does not constitute adoption/agreement. McKesson has no objection to use of this language for the limited purpose of notice of the DEA's allegations.	Plaintiffs agree that this document and testimony is admissible as notice to McKesson. However, this McKesson authored and produced PowerPoint (and related testimony) is also not hearsay pursuant to FRE 801(d)(2)(A), FRE 801(d)(2)(B), FRE 801(d)(2)(C), FRE 801(d)(2)(D). Hearsay is also not applicable to this document and related testimony pursuant to FRE 803(3) and/or FRE 803(6). This was McKesson's understanding of the matters at issue. Moreover, these are statements made and/or chosen by McKesson for purposes of educating and updating regulatory supervisors. The PowerPoint was for this 2008 Directors of Regulatory meeting, and "the purpose of the meeting was to review with the Regulatory staff and then expanded the overview of the Memorandum of Agreement that we were moving forward with." See Dep. at 123:9-12. In fact, this McKesson PowerPoint outlines the terms of the settlement which McKesson entered into (which the witness signed o/b/o McKesson), and which has been admitted in evidence. See Ex. P-23733; Trial Tr., May 24, 2021, at 82:8-88:10.			149	16	149	22	Same as above.	Please see above.						

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127	9	127	15	Statements from document read into record are hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth. The witness verifies that he was "pulling information from the agreement draft, which were the DEA's allegations." (See 127:9-15). Repeating the DEA's hearsay allegations in order to provide notice of those allegations does not constitute adoption/agreement. McKesson has no objection to use of this language for the limited purpose of notice of the DEA's allegations.		Same response as above.		150	4	156	17	Same as above.		Please see above.	
128	3	128	7	Statements from document read into record are hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth. The witness verifies that he was "pulling information from the agreement draft, which were the DEA's allegations." (See 127:9-15). Repeating the DEA's hearsay allegations in order to provide notice of those allegations does not constitute adoption/agreement. McKesson has no objection to use of this language for the limited purpose of notice of the DEA's allegations.		Same response as above.		156	21	162	1	Same as above.		Please see above.	
128	10	128	13	Statements from document read into record are hearsay that cannot be offered for the truth. The witness verifies that he was "pulling information from the agreement draft, which were the DEA's allegations." (See 127:9-15). Repeating the DEA's hearsay allegations in order to provide notice of those allegations does not constitute adoption/agreement. McKesson has no objection to use of this language for the limited purpose of notice of the DEA's allegations.		Same response as above.		162	5	176	6	Same as above.		Please see above.	
130	23	131	11			n/a		176	15	187	2	Same as above.		Please see above.	
131	23	132	8			n/a		192	14	192	20	Same as above.		Please see above.	
133	9	133	13			n/a		192	25 (beginning with "Do")	193	21	Same as above.		Please see above.	
133	16	134	1			n/a		193	24	195	20	Same as above.		Please see above.	
134	15	134	21			n/a		272	24	274	24	Same as above.		Please see above.	
135	22	136	2			n/a		275	2	275	12	Same as above.		Please see above.	
136	5	136	19			n/a		276	23	276	23	Same as above.		Please see above.	
137	14	137	19			n/a									
138	8	138	22			n/a									
142	2	142	16			n/a									
142	25	143	7			n/a									
144	22	145	1			n/a									
145	3	145	4			n/a									
145	6	145	24			n/a									
146	1	146	19			n/a									
146	25	148	14			n/a									
148	16	148	22			n/a									
149	9	149	14			n/a									
149	24	149	25			n/a									
150	1	150	4			n/a									
150	6	150	7			n/a									
150	9	150	22			n/a									
150	25	151	2			n/a									
151	4	151	10			n/a									
151	22	152	4			n/a									
152	6	152	9			n/a									
152	22	153	5			n/a									
153	7	153	17			n/a									

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153	20	155	3	Objection to 154:24-155:3: Calls for legal conclusion insofar as question purports to identify an "obligation."											
				The objection to legal conclusion is not supported. Regulatory obligations are not legal conclusions. Moreover, it was the witness's job to understand the regulations and ensure that McKesson's conduct complied with same. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, and his job (as per his testimony) included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was "complying with regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances". See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. Accordingly, the question requests factual information about what the witness knew and/or understood about how McKesson was designing and implementing its policies/procedures, including how it was attempting to comply with regulations.											
155	6	155	11	n/a											
158	7	158	11	n/a											
158	14	158	19	158:17-19: Assumes facts; vague.											
				These facts are not assumed, and it has already been established in the record through exhibits and testimony that a certain percent of cash payments is a sign of diversion. See e.g., 5/24/2021 Trial Tr. at 66:7-12. In fact, it was confirmed by the witness himself. See Dep. at 158:21-22 ("The DEA identified cash payment percentage as a potential indicator [of diversion]"). With respect to the vagueness objection, the question was phrased to confirm generally that percentage of cash payments are a factor to consider regarding analysis for diversion, and the witness understood and fully answered. Further, while Plaintiffs submit that the question is not vague, any alleged vagueness can be properly considered, accounted for and/or weighed in this bench trial.											
158	21	159	1	n/a											
159	3	159	5	n/a											
160	7	160	19	Hearsay.											
				This is not hearsay pursuant to FRE 803(6) and/or FRE 803(8). Hearsay is also not applicable because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as what the DEA told McKesson also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, signs of diversion, etc.). Moreover, the information at issue is already in evidence through the multiple Rannazzisi letters sent to McKesson as well as through other exhibits and testimony.											
160	22	161	2	n/a											
162	17	162	24	Hearsay.											
				This is not hearsay pursuant to FRE 803(6) and/or FRE 803(8). Hearsay is also not applicable because FRE 801(c)(2) is not satisfied (as what the DEA told McKesson also proves notice, knowledge, understanding, and/or state of mind regarding: applicable distribution regulations, the DEA's interpretation and/or enforcement of same, signs of diversion, etc.). Moreover, the information at issue is already in evidence through the multiple Rannazzisi letters sent to McKesson as well as through other exhibits and testimony.											
163	2	163	5	Hearsay.											
				Same response as above.											
181	6	181	24	n/a											
182	25	183	4	Calls for a legal conclusion.											
				The objection to legal conclusion is not supported. Regulatory obligations are not legal conclusions. Also, the witness testified that McKesson was required "to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations in the handling and distribution of controlled substances". Moreover, it was the witness's job to ensure compliance, as from 2005-2015, Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. The questioning addresses the witness's knowledge and perspective relative to same, as shown by the witness' answers. Id. at 183:6-184:12.											
183	6	183	17	Calls for a legal conclusion.											
				Same response as above.											
183	19	184	8	Calls for a legal conclusion. Purports to identify a "know your customer" legal responsibility that is not found in the CSA or regulations.											
				Same response as above.											
184	10	184	20	Calls for a legal conclusion.											
				Same response as above.											
184	22	185	12	n/a											
186	2	186	6	n/a											
186	14	187	13	n/a											
188	3	188	16	n/a											



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188	19	190	4	Lacks personal knowledge - Mr. Walker is not on the document.  Lack of Personal Knowledge is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made during the deposition for 188:19-189:24, so any such objection was waived. Also, the witness need not be on the document to have personal knowledge of the subject matter; a witness may testify to a matter where evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter, and that evidence may consist of the witness' own testimony, as is the case here, where it has been elicited through the examination.  Specifically, the witness is in a position to know about the Controlled Substances Monitoring Program thresholds because of his extensive McKesson experiences as a Distribution Center Manager from 1992 where his duties included oversight of daily distribution of controlled substances to pharmacies (Walker Dep. 16:13, 17:16, 18:3-4), as a Vice President of Distribution Operations from 1993 (or 1994) where his responsibility extended to McKesson distribution centers' execution of handling and distribution of controlled substances (Walker Dep. 19:19, 20:16-20), and as Senior Vice President of Distribution in 1996 where he was responsible for McKesson's Regulatory Affairs Group, which was responsible for ensuring national compliance with regulations associated with handling and distributing controlled substances (Walker Dep. 21:2-4, 22:1-9). Further, the witness has already testified extensively on the importance of thresholds in McKesson's monitoring program (Walker Dep. 138:20-22), how threshold customer policies developed over the years (Walker Dep. 138:4), how "all threshold increases were reviewed by the Director of Regulatory Affairs (DRAs)." (Walker Dep. 145:17-20)  Here, he agrees with the recitation of the document, which is McKesson-authored by the witness' co-workers providing insight into threshold adjustment protocols for Regional National Accounts (RNAs) and Independent National Accounts (Independents), and the facts are outlined therein but also cogently described by the witness in his own words. In fact, the witness was able to answer based on this experience and knowledge, which clarifies and confirms that McKesson did not require prescribing data to grant a threshold increase for a large chain pharmacy. Id. at 190:6-8 ("Generally we did not ask for any dispensing data from our retail national account pharmacies."). As evidenced by the answer, the witness had personal knowledge of the McKesson policies/ procedures at issue.									
190	6	192	20	Lacks personal knowledge - Mr. Walker is not on the document. Same as above. Also, this objection to form was not made during the deposition for 190:10-192:15, and is thus waived relative to same.									
192	23	193	8	n/a									
193	12	193	22	n/a									
193	24	193	24	n/a									
194	2	194	7	n/a									
194	9	194	14	n/a									
194	16	195	2	n/a									
195	5	195	10	Hearsay.  This is not hearsay on its face, as the witness is testifying as to his own interpretations and understandings of DEA information as given to him directly, but nor does it satisfy FRE 801(c)(2). Moreover, even if considered hearsay, it would be considered not hearsay under FRE 801(d)(2), given the Exhibit 752 presentation authored by the witness on the subject matter and distributed to disseminate the facts on "How the DEA sees it" and explained to his McKesson Directors of Regulatory Affairs that "... the wholesaler distributors who supply pharmacies without appropriate due diligence have caused and continue to cause millions of dosage units of oxycodone and other controlled substances to be diverted and pose an imminent threat to the public health and safety."									
195	13	195	15	Hearsay. Same as above.									
197	7	197	22	Assumes facts regarding what could be observed/concluded from reviewing dispensing data that are unsupported in evidence. Attorney asks questions but cuts off witness without providing an opportunity to answer. Designation of question only is improper.  The examiner's question does not assume facts, instead the predicate provided in the question was a reasonable interpretation of facts previously established by the witness through his personal knowledge and experience. See e.g., Walker Dep. 149:24-150:7 (an independent pharmacy's dispensing data is going to represent to McKesson how much oxycontin they are selling, actually dispensing, filling prescriptions, and dispensing); Walker Dep. 158:24-159:5 (if dispensing data is complete, McKesson would see who the pharmacy's prescribing doctors are); Walker Dep. 192:16-20 (large chain pharmacies were not required to provide prescribing data to receive a threshold increase); Walker Dep. 192:23-193:3 (because McKesson did not obtain prescribing data to increase a large chain pharmacy, McKesson had no direct knowledge of the physicians who were writing prescriptions at large national chain pharmacies). Here, the natural continuation of that inquiry led to attempts to determine the effects of McKesson's lack of dispensing data would have.  Further, examiner's attempts to clarify and narrow the question do not deprive the witness of the ability to answer, which he does at the next designated answer 198:5-6. Any potential argumentative question can be ignored and/or minimized in this Bench trial.									
197	25	198	3	Assumes facts regarding what could be observed/concluded from reviewing dispensing data that are unsupported in evidence. Argumentative. Same as above.									
198	5	198	6	Assumes facts regarding what could be observed/concluded from reviewing dispensing data that are unsupported in evidence. Argumentative. Same as above.									

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198	15	198	18	Calls for legal conclusion.	This objection alleging that the inquiry requests the witness to improperly reach a legal conclusion, which is clearly a job reserved for the judge in this bench trial, is unsupported. An inquiry is not objectionable merely because it asks for an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact. As McKesson's Senior Vice President of Distribution from 1996 until 2015 where he was responsible for McKesson's Regulatory Affairs Group, which was responsible for ensuring national compliance with regulations associated with handling and distributing controlled substances, it was part of the witness' duties to understand and execute McKesson's DEA-imposed obligations. As such, it is a practical question, not a legal question, to ask what was included in those obligations and a practical answer, not a legal conclusion, when the witness responds.								
198	21	199	11		n/a								
200	8	200	14	Assumes facts about what could be observed/concluded from reviewing dispensing data.	The examiner's question does not assume facts, instead the predicate provided in the question was a reasonable interpretation of facts previously established by the witness through his personal knowledge and experience. See e.g., Walker Dep. 149:24-150:7 (an independent pharmacy's dispensing data is going to represent to McKesson how much oxycontin they are selling, actually dispensing, and filling prescriptions); Walker Dep. 158:24-159:5 (if dispensing data is complete, McKesson would see who the pharmacy's prescribing doctors are); Walker Dep. 192:16-20 (large chain pharmacies were not required to provide prescribing data to receive a threshold increase); Walker Dep. 192:23-193:3 (because McKesson did not obtain prescribing data to increase a large chain pharmacy, McKesson had no direct knowledge of the physicians who were writing prescriptions at large national chain pharmacies). Here, the natural continuation of that inquiry led to attempts to determine the effects of McKesson's lack of dispensing data, and the witness was able to answer clearly that, "Without prescribing data from the national accounts, we would not have the elements of prescription data that we have outlined before." As such, only facts are being discussed.								
200	17	200	19	Assumes facts about what could be observed/concluded from reviewing dispensing data.	Same as above.								
201	6	201	14		n/a								
201	25	202	2		n/a								
202	5	203	1	Calls for speculation.	Speculation is not supported. This is a form objection that were not made to several questions at the time and are thus waived. The witness is not being asked to form a theory or conjecture. Rather, the witness is asked to confirm whether the questions by the examiner are accurate as to the witness' extensive personal experience and knowledge of the industry. Clearly, the witness understood and was able to answer.								
203	4	204	1	Calls for speculation.	Same as above.								
211	23	213	24	213:15-24: Compound; assumes facts; misstates the document which does provide information about coordination with RNA internal regulatory at page 4.	Objection to a compound, vague, or ambiguous question is not supported. The concern for the clarity of the wording has been demonstrably avoided by the witness' clear response that he didn't recall having a conversation with the DEA regarding the subject matter.  Assumes Fact not in Evidence is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made at the time, so any such objection was waived. Further, counsel's questions are not in evidence, and the witness expressed his first-hand knowledge of the facts to which he testified.  The examiner does not misstate the document; MCKMDL00498302 does in fact reflect the Level 1 Review Actions and Outcome Alternatives. The witness testified that, "I prepared the original [presentation]" and it was his "understanding . . . that it was a document that we put together for a review with various DEA field offices and DEA.								
214	1	214	8	Assumes facts; misstates prior testimony and document; argumentative.	Same as above.								
214	11	214	12	Assumes facts; misstates prior testimony and document; argumentative.	Same as above.								
214	20	214	24		n/a								
217	10	217	15		n/a								
217	18	217	19		n/a								
217	21	218	2		n/a								
218	19	220	9	Lacks relevant/geographic scope - McKesson did not service Topco/Piggly Wiggly accounts in Huntington Cabell.	Lack of Relevance is not supported. It is a low burden to show a fact or opinion has some reasonable connection with, and in regard to evidence in trial, having some value or tendency to prove a matter of fact significant to the case. Specifically, the geographic scope of facts provided by a national entity doing business on a national scale and whose national programs are implemented in the subject geographic locale – the City of Huntington and Cabell County – are materially at issue and provide at a minimum background, context, and similarly situated comparables regarding the impact of those national policies on local opioid issues.  Here, the witness' testimonial evidence has established that, as Senior Vice President of Distribution, the witness was responsible for McKesson's Regulatory Affairs Group that operated nationally, because they were responsible for ensuring national compliance with regulations associated with handling and distributing controlled substances. Additionally, their customers are National Retail Chain Pharmacies. Further, McKesson enacted diversion policies to coordinate the regulatory affairs group with the diversion control divisions at the national retail pharmacies headquarters. This means the McKesson was working with Pharmacies on a national scale despite the geographic locale of the pharmacies to where McKesson was distributing, including the City of Huntington and Cabell County. As such, McKesson's policy implementation and customer dealings provide the factfinder with value through their tendency to prove or support understanding of the consequences of McKesson's actions.								

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220	11	220	25	Objection to 220:20-25: Assumes facts; lack of personal knowledge.		Lack of Personal Knowledge is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made at the time, so any such objection was waived. Also, the witness need not be on a document to have personal knowledge of the subject matter within; a witness may testify to a matter where evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter, and that evidence may consist of the witness' own testimony, as is the case here, where it has been elicited through the examination.									
				Specifically, the witness is in a position to know about multimillion dollar files paid by McKesson customers for violations of the Controlled Substances Act primarily because of his role as Senior Vice President of Distribution from 1996 until 2015 where he was responsible for McKesson's Regulatory Affairs Group, which was responsible for ensuring national compliance with regulations associated with handling and distributing controlled substances (Walker Dep. 21:2-4, 22:1-9). Further, the witness agrees that CVS "had paid some penalties," but didn't recall the amount, events, or issues," which contradicts the notion that the witness altogether lacked personal knowledge.											
221	4	221	15	221:8-221:15: Lacks personal knowledge (Mr. Walker is not on the relevant email); calls for speculation.		Lack of Personal Knowledge is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made at the time, so any such objection was waived. Also, the witness need not be on a document to have personal knowledge of the subject matter within; a witness may testify to a matter where evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter, and that evidence may consist of the witness' own testimony, as is the case here, where it has been elicited through the examination.									
				Specifically, the witness is in a position to know about multimillion dollar files paid by McKesson customers for violations of the Controlled Substances Act primarily because of his role as Senior Vice President of Distribution from 1996 until 2015 where he was responsible for McKesson's Regulatory Affairs Group, which was responsible for ensuring national compliance with regulations associated with handling and distributing controlled substances (Walker Dep. 21:2-4, 22:1-9). Further, the witness agrees that CVS "had paid some penalties," but didn't recall the amount, events, or issues," which contradicts the notion that the witness altogether lacked personal knowledge.											
				Speculation is not supported. The witness is not being asked to form a theory or conjecture. Rather, the witness is asked to confirm whether the questions by the examiner are accurate as to the witness' extensive personal experience, knowledge of the industry, common knowledge, and the exhibit he held in hand. Clearly, the witness understood and was able to answer as to what was written and as to his understanding of the word, "proxy."											
221	18	221	19	Lacks personal knowledge (Mr. Walker is not on the relevant email); calls for speculation.		Same as above.									
221	21	223	1	Lacks personal knowledge (Mr. Walker is not on the relevant email).		Lack of Personal Knowledge is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made at the time, so any such objection was waived. Also, the witness need not be on a document to have personal knowledge of the subject matter within; a witness may testify to a matter where evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter, and that evidence may consist of the witness' own testimony, as is the case here, where it has been elicited through the examination.									
				Specifically, the witness is in a position to know about McKesson Regulatory Compliance and reviewing Controlled Substance Monitoring Program because of his extensive McKesson experiences as a Distribution Center Manager from 1992 where his duties included oversight of daily distribution of controlled substances to pharmacies (Walker Dep. 16:13, 17:16, 18:3-4), as a Vice President of Distribution Operations from 1993 (or 1994) where his responsibility extended to McKesson distribution centers' execution of handling and distribution of controlled substances (Walker Dep. 19:19, 20:16-20), and as Senior Vice President of Distribution from 1996 until 2015 where he was responsible for McKesson's Regulatory Affairs Group, which was responsible for ensuring national compliance with regulations associated with handling and distributing controlled substances (Walker Dep. 21:2-4, 22:1-9). Further, the witness had already testified extensively about dispensing data.											
223	4	223	4	Lacks personal knowledge (Mr. Walker is not on the relevant email).		Same as above.									
223	7	223	12	Lacks personal knowledge (Mr. Walker is not on the relevant email).		Same as above.									
223	16	223	18	Lacks personal knowledge (Mr. Walker is not on the relevant email).		Same as above.									
224	12	224	16	Assumes facts; misstates the documents insofar as it suggests that the two documents selected by counsel from millions produced represent the full timeline/policies in place for RNA customers.		Assumes Fact not in Evidence is not supported. This is a form objection not made with the foundation or mischaracterization objections at the time of the deposition, so any such objection was waived. Further, the witness expressed his first-hand knowledge of the facts to which he testified when he described the development of the program.									
				The questions do not misstate the documents. Notwithstanding that plaintiffs chose to question the witness on particular documents out of the millions produced by defendants, the documents chosen when considered in context and in addition to the expertise provided via the witness' testimony together address facts surrounding McKesson's policies over time in place for RNA customers. Moreover, even if there were any issues with the question, they are minor at most and can be properly considered, accounted for and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.											
224	19	224	22	Assumes facts; misstates the documents insofar as it suggests that the two documents selected by counsel from millions produced represent the full timeline/policies in place for RNA customers.		Same as above.									
225	17	226	6			n/a									
226	9	226	13			n/a									

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227		8	227	15	Calls for legal conclusion; argumentative; compound; assumes facts and misstates prior testimony regarding McKesson's diligence program for RNA customers.				This objection alleging that the inquiry requests the witness to improperly reach a legal conclusion, which is clearly a job reserved for the judge in this bench trial, is unsupported. An inquiry is not objectionable merely because it asks for an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact. Here, opposite from a legal analysis, the question that addresses specifically whether the U.S. government issued any dispensation to McKesson from their legal duties is one of fact. It was the witness's job to make such determinations. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9.							
				Objection to a compound or argumentative question is not supported. The questioning is not argumentative, as the factual predicate was established by testimony and the witness's answer shows that he was able to understand and fully respond. Further, the concern for the clarity of the wording has been demonstrably avoided by the witness' clear response, so to the extent any alleged vagueness or argumentative issues exist with the question/answer, the Court can properly consider, account for, and/or weigh same in this bench trial.												
227		17	227	24	Calls for legal conclusion; argumentative; compound; assumes facts and misstates prior testimony regarding McKesson's diligence program for RNA customers.				Same as above.							
229		17	229	25	Calls for a legal conclusion.				The objection to legal conclusion is not supported. An inquiry is not objectionable merely because it asks for an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact. Further, regulatory obligations are not legal conclusions. The witness testified that McKesson was required "to comply with the Code of Federal Regulations in the handling and distribution of controlled substances". See Dep. at 73:14-20. Here, the question inquires as to the witness's understanding of regulatory responsibilities of distributors and pharmacies in follow up to the witness's testimony that, "The regulation required that we [McKesson] operate a system to identify suspicious orders and have systems to prevent the diversion of controlled substances . . . and the pharmacies and chains as a registrant had the same responsibility. So we relied upon their responsibility and their tools to assist us in ensuring that we were complying." Walker Dep. 227:17-24. It was the witness's job to make such determinations. From 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9.							
230		15	230	21	Calls for a legal conclusion.				Same as above.							
231		10	231	11	Lacks personal knowledge; Mr. Walker does not appear on email.				Lack of Personal Knowledge is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made during the deposition for 231:10-233:13, so any such objection was waived. Also, the witness need not be on the document to have personal knowledge of the subject matter; a witness may testify to a matter where evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter, and that evidence may consist of the witness' own testimony, as is the case here, where it has been elicited through the examination.							
				Specifically, the witness is in a position to know about the Controlled Substances Monitoring Program, because from 2005-2015 Mr. Walker was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. Here, he agrees with the recitation of the document, which is McKesson-authored by the witness' co-worker, a Director of Regulatory Affairs monitoring large national chains, providing insight into adjustment protocols for Regional National Accounts (RNAs) into the RNA CSMP processes, and the facts are outlined therein.												
231		15	233	20	Lacks personal knowledge; Mr. Walker does not appear on email; calls for speculation.				Same as above.							
				Further, speculation is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made at the time, so any such objection was waived. The witness is not being asked to form a theory or conjecture without firm evidence. Rather, the witness is confirming whether the question by the examiner is accurate as to the exhibit he held in hand.												
233		23	233	23	Lacks personal knowledge; Mr. Walker does not appear on email; call for speculation.				Same as above.							
234		2	234	4	Lacks personal knowledge; Mr. Walker does not appear on email; call for speculation.				Same as above.							
234		9	234	12					n/a							
249		2	249	9	Counsel asks question but does not allow witness to respond, instead reformulating question after objection. As such, such that the designation constitutes only improper narrative by counsel without a response. Misstates prior testimony; suggests to witness that a word used in an email by another McKesson employee, Ms. Thomet, constitutes his own prior testimony.				The form of the question is not improper. Narrative was required to provide thorough background and/or a full predicate, but the questioning allowed the witness to properly and/or fully answer, which the witness did at 249:14-18. Additionally, the witness had already confirmed that McKesson was relying upon retail pharmacies to conduct their own due diligence, such that McKesson gave the responsibility of due diligence to the national chain pharmacies. Further, any potential unclarity in the question can be ignored and/or minimized in this Bench trial.							
				The questions do not misstate prior testimony. Ms. Thomet did say McKesson was giving its proxy to the big national chains with respect to regulatory oversight. See Ex. 678 and Walker Dep. 221:8-12. The witness is asked to confirm whether the questions by the examiner are accurate as to the witness' extensive personal experience, knowledge of the industry, common knowledge, and the exhibit he held in hand. Clearly, the witness understood and was able to answer, as he clarified exactly what he could not testify to in response.												

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249	12	249	12	Misstates prior testimony; argumentative.		Same as above.  Further, the form of the question is not argumentative. The questioning allowed the witness to properly and/or fully answer, which the witness did. Any potential argumentative question can be ignored and/or minimized in this Bench trial.									
249	14	250	3	Objection to 249:25-250:3: Counsel asks questions but does not provide an opportunity for witness to respond; designation of counsel's question is improper and not evidence.		First, the examiner clarified the question by narrowing the scope of the subject matter after having received an objection to the form of his question. Second, the concern for the clarity of the wording has been demonstrably avoided by the witness' clear response that, "I don't know."									
250	6	250	8			n/a									
250	12	251	3			n/a									
251	11	251	20	Calls for speculation as it asks if anyone at McKesson asked a question, as opposed to prior questions which asked only about Mr. Walker himself ("you").		Speculation is not supported. The witness is not being asked to form a theory or conjecture without firm evidence. Rather, the witness is confirming whether the question by the examiner is accurate as to the exhibit he held in hand in addition to his extensive personal knowledge from his position in charge of all the regulatory during the time framed by the questions in 2008 through 2013. Here, in 2013, the witness clearly states that he - Senior Vice President of Distribution and the one in charge of McKesson regulatory affairs, which included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances - does not know if he or anyone at McKesson ever asked any of the big national chains whether or not they had a suspicious order monitoring program in 2008 through 2013. Walker Dep. 21:2-14, 22:1-9, 249:14-251:23.									
251	23	251	23	Calls for speculation as it asks if anyone at McKesson asked a question, as opposed to prior questions which asked only about Mr. Walker himself ("you").		Same as above.									
339	21	341	3	Objection 340:25-2: Assumes facts; misstates document asserting that sales personnel where ever "in the middle of the monitoring program"		Assumes Fact not in Evidence is not supported. Counsel's questions are not in evidence, and the witness expressed his first-hand knowledge of the facts to which he testified. The questioner's use of colloquialism in describing the removal of previously "heavily" depended upon sales force as "out of the middle" of the monitoring program was not unclear or a misstatement of the document. Rather, the testimony elicited that the witness could not recall specifically whether it was in 2013 that the witness "modified our go-forward processes" after evaluating in writing that "Prior Controlled Substances Monitoring Program process [was] heavily dependent on sales and op." Moreover, any such minor issues with the question can be properly considered, accounted for, and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.									
341	5	341	12			n/a									
341	16	341	23	Assumes facts; calls for speculation; misstates document.		Assumes Fact not in Evidence is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made at the time when the lack of foundation objection was made, so any such objection was waived. Further, counsel's questions are not in evidence, and the witness expressed his first-hand knowledge of the facts to which he testified. Moreover, any such minor issues with the question can be properly considered, accounted for, and/or weighed by the Court in this bench trial.  Speculation is not supported. This is a form objection and was not made at the time when the lack of foundation objection was made, so any such objection was waived. The witness is not being asked to form a theory or conjecture without firm evidence. Rather, the witness is confirming whether the question by the examiner is accurate as to the exhibit he held in hand.  The interpretation of the meaning of the document is not a misstatement where, as here, the witness repeatedly confirms the accuracy of the statements made from the document.									
342	1	342	17	Mischaracterizes document which witness describes as relating only to a promotion on product "dating" (i.e., the number of days between receiving a product and having an invoice come due). See 343:7-14.		The questions accurately summarize the document written by the witness and the witness agrees with the recitation. The interpretation of the meaning of the document is not a misstatement where, as here, the witness confirms the accuracy of the statements made from the document. Specifically, nothing is misportrayed when the examiner asked the witness, "Is that what he states?" and the witness replies "Yes."									
343	16	344	15	Mischaracterizes document which witness describes as relating only to a promotion on product "dating" (i.e., the number of days between receiving a product and having an invoice come due). See 343:7-14.		The questions accurately summarize the document written by the witness and the witness agrees with the recitation. The interpretation of the meaning of the document is not a misstatement where, as here, the witness confirms the accuracy of the statements made from the document. Specifically, nothing is misportrayed when the examiner asked the witness, "Did you use the word 'promo'?" and the witness replies "I used the word 'promo.'" The interpretation of "what was being offered" as opposed to what was actually written, "we would 'promote' controlled substances," is a determination best made by the trier of fact, since any interpretations of this are most properly considered, accounted for, and/or weighed in this bench trial by the trier of fact.									



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344	19	345	8	Lack of personal knowledge as witness is not on document and testifies that he doesn't "understand" the document and "can only see what he's written." (See 345:14-16.)		Lack of Personal Knowledge is not supported. The witness need not be on the document to have personal knowledge of the subject matter; a witness may testify to a matter where evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter, and that evidence may consist of the witness' own testimony, as is the case here, where it has been elicited through examination.  Specifically, the witness is in a position to know about the Controlled Substances Monitoring Program, because from 2005-2015 he was Senior Vice President of Distribution (and in charge of regulatory affairs) for McKesson, which, as testified to by the witness, included the overall responsibility to ensure that McKesson was complying with the regulations associated with the handling and distribution of controlled substances. See Dep. at 21:2-14, 22:1-9. Furthermore, the witness testified regarding a 2008 email in which he wrote that, "I would like to review . . . how we manage these types of promos going forward" and that "we need to think through how we handle promos on controls especially lifestyle drugs like oxycodone." Here, while the witness does express concern that he can only see what the McKesson author wrote about a 2010 promotion on "Fentanyl checks," he then testifies in the affirmative, "Yes, I see that," in response to the question of "Free item promotion on fentanyl . . . Is that what it says?" Walker Dep. 345:18-23. The marketing of controlled substances is within the scope of the witness's experience while at McKesson, and the questioning of the witness on his implementation of policies regarding the marketing of opioids or other controlled substances is squarely rooted in the witness' personal knowledge.									
345	11	345	11	Lacks relevance; lack of personal knowledge as witness is not on document and testifies that he doesn't "understand" the document and "can only see what he's written." (See 345:14-16.)		Same as above.									
345	14	346	2	Lack of personal knowledge as witness is not on document and testifies that he doesn't "understand" the document and "can only see what he's written." (See 345:14-16.) Lack of relevance/geographic scope as the individuals speaking are from the Omaha, Buffalo, and Newcastle distribution centers, which do not service Huntington or Cabell County.		Same as above.  Further, Lack of Relevance is not supported. It is a low burden to show a fact or opinion has some reasonable connection with, and in regard to evidence in trial, having some value or tendency to prove a matter of fact significant to the case. Specifically, the geographic scope of facts provided by a national entity doing business on a national scale and whose national programs are implemented in the subject geographic locale – the City of Huntington and Cabell County – are materially at issue and provide at a minimum background, context, and similarly situated comparables regarding the impact of those national policies on local opioid issues.  Additionally, the Court has previously overruled relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 ("I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here."). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 ("Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.").									
346	6	346	7	Lack of personal knowledge as witness is not on document and testifies that he doesn't "understand" the document and "can only see what he's written." (See 345:14-16.) Lack of relevance/geographic scope as the individuals speaking are from the Omaha, Buffalo, and Newcastle distribution centers, which do not service Huntington or Cabell County.		Same as above.									
346	9	346	14	Lack of personal knowledge as witness is not on document and testifies that he doesn't "understand" the document and "can only see what he's written." (See 345:14-16.) Lack of relevance/geographic scope as the individuals speaking are from the Omaha, Buffalo, and Newcastle distribution centers, which do not service Huntington or Cabell County.		Same as above.									
346	16	347	2	Lack of personal knowledge as witness is not on document and testifies that he doesn't "understand" the document and "can only see what he's written." (See 345:14-16.) Lack of relevance/geographic scope as the individuals speaking are from the Omaha, Buffalo, and Newcastle distribution centers, which do not service Huntington or Cabell County.		Same as above.									

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347	18	349	11	Lack of relevance/geographic scope - document relates only to the South region, which does not include West Virginia. Additional objection 348:13-19: hearsay statement by Mr. Odom is demonstrably inaccurate and a mistake based on the face of the document, such that reading that potion of the document into record and asking Mr. Walker to confirm only if he "sees" that text mischaracterizes the facts.		Lack of Relevance is not supported. It is a low burden to show a fact or opinion has some reasonable connection with, and in regard to evidence in trial, having some value or tendency to prove a matter of fact significant to the case. Specifically, the geographic scope of facts provided by a national entity doing business on a national scale and whose national programs are implemented in the subject geographic locale – the City of Huntington and Cabell County – are materially at issue and provide at a minimum background, context, and similarly situated comparables regarding the impact of those national policies on local opioid issues.  Additionally, the Court has previously overruled relevance/geographic scope objection. See e.g., 6/8/2021 Trial Tr. at 11:17-23 (“I'm going to overrule that objection for the reasons I overruled the similar objection yesterday during Mr. Rannazzisi's testimony. I think it -- it embraces the entire situation here with regard to McKesson, which would include the geographic area issue here.”). Issues with McKesson's nationwide policies/procedures applied to Huntington/Cabell, as confirmed by the witness. See Dep. at 89:1-3 (“Our system was a national system. So, yes, anything that occurred in Florida would have been consistent across the country.”).  This is not hearsay as it does not satisfy FRE 801(c)(2). Moreover, even if considered hearsay, it would fall under one or more exceptions such as FRE 801(d)(2). As for the objections regarding 348:13-19, witness responded and extensively elaborated such that he was clearly capable of (and did) fully answer the questioning. Further, while Plaintiffs submit that the document contents are not demonstrably inaccurate or mistaken, any alleged inconsistencies can be properly considered, accounted for, and/or weighed in this bench trial.																	
349	14	349	14	Lack of relevance/geographic scope - document relates only to the South region, which does not include West Virginia.		Same as above.																	
350	6	350	7	Lack of relevance/geographic scope - document relates only to the South region, which does not include West Virginia.		Same as above.																	
350	10	351	18	Lack of relevance/geographic scope - document relates only to the South region, which does not include West Virginia.		Same as above.																	
352	24	353	9	Lack of relevance/geographic scope - document relates only to the South region, which does not include West Virginia. Mischaracterizes document and prior testimony.		Same as above.  Further, the form of the question is not a mischaracterization of documents or prior testimony. The questions accurately summarize the document and the witness had agreed with the recitation. Namely, a McKesson employee wrote "thought you might want to see that we're [McKesson is] pushing hydrocodone with ISMC calls again," and another McKesson employee wrote "this is silly," in response while notifying other McKesson employees about the marketing campaign. As such, characterizing these two statements as, "one McKesson employee who says, you're pushing hydrocodone . . . [y]ou have another one saying, silly," does nothing but restate on their face the comments made by those employees.																	